A

Vindication

OF

Dr. Woodward's

SERMON

Preached at

St. Mary White-Chappel, Feb. 17. 1703.

From the rude Aspersions of

Mr. SHARP, Reader

At St. Dunstan's-Stepney:

In a Letter to a Friend.

LONDON,

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FROM

The rude Aspersions of Mr. Sharp, Reader at St. Dunstan's-Stepney.

In a Letter to a Friend.

SIR,

HEN you shew'd me the Pamphlet call'd The Case of House-Baptism justly stated, to which was added a Letter to Dr. Woodward, and a Word
(as the exact Author terms near three Pages) to
Dr. Lamb; You told me, I could not but find out his
Name by the Impertinency and Ribaldry of a few Lines
of it: And turning to his Letter to Dr. W. you demonstrated that there was nothing of the Divine or the
Gentleman in it; but that it was apparently the genujne Jumble of the Reader (I should say the Babbler)

at Stepney; which is indeed of a Piece with his other that Performances, in which he has flyly struck at the firm' Arch-Bishop and Bishops, and other Dignitaries of the Church, and yet would be thought a fingularly good Church-man; and openly (according to his poor Power) opposed the Government. Now, for these two Reasons, I here make some Reply to his Letter to pude Dr. Woodward, which is otherwise too scandalous and ill-manner'd to have any Regard at all paid to it.

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YOU fee, Sir, he comes in a few Lines to Paftry-Cooks and the People that provide for the Belly, for whose Benefit he has described a Rarity of a Dish composed of Owls-Brains and such-like agreeable Ingredients, as we find it in a late Book of his, which the poor Creature had no more Sense than to address to the Bishops. He also, in this despicable Letter of his before us, soon shews his Hatred to Water Gruel, as if he could not forbear to shew his greater Inclinations to the Liquors fold at the Three Cranes, which some call his Office, and affirm that he has fometimes been there no less than fix or seven times within 24 Hours. This perhaps gives us some Light into his Displeasure with Dr. Woodward, from whom he never receiv'd any Personal Disobligation that I could ever learn, tho' he justly deserves the utmost Contempt at his Hands; but Mr. Sharp coming out of the Ale-House aforesaid one Morning, as the Doctor passed by, was observ'd to run back into it again as fast as his Legs could carry him; not budging a fecond time, till the Coast was perfectly clear. Restraints are uneasy, and Nature will shew a Dislike of them.

AS to this Letter it felf, it is the oddeft that I ever met with: Without Name, without Date of Time or Place, and truly without Senfe, Truth, or Manmers. As to the Sense of it, what can we make of the Pennance he mentions in the first Line? What, of his - like Jargon of a Sermon; In the fame Sentence? Tis in vain to trace it Line by Line; for I find, Sin, that

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he that your Censure was not too severe when you afhe firm'd, that in feveral Pages of this Pamphlet there is not a Sentence of Sense to be found, or any Appearance of or common Decency. An arrogant and cenforious Humour, efe an Extremity of Rancour and Bitterness, with an imto pudent Affurance in all, grounded upon apparent Ignorance and Self-conceit, make up this nauseous and rude nd Composition. It is too foul to be handled; for Nothing is more offensive to People of Decency than the or raking into nasty Kennels.

AS to Mr. Sharp's Truth. I have inquired into what he favs of the Doctor's Honouring Conventicles he with his Company sometimes, (Page 17.) And I find t a gross Untruth. He stop'd at the Door of a Meetnis ng-House about ten Years ago, to hear a finall Part if f a Discourse of one whose Preaching was much poken of, in order to make an Estimate of the comnon Report: But this was but once, and it was no Honour to the Thing; and therefore his Honouring bem sometimes with his Company, is a PUTID ALSEHOOD; of which we have more Inances hereafter, for LYING appears to be a pre-

ailing Habit with this wretched Man.

AS to Mr. Sharp's Manners and Civility; Let all eople of Breeding and common Decency judge of it, hat can bear the reading of his difingenuous and railg Letter, full of the Lees of Scurrility as well as roundless Detraction: And this to one that is not s Inferior in any Thing that is commendable; and at hath not given the least Occasion for such a rude reatment, nor ever found it but from the Enemies of hristian Virtue. Now, if Mr. Sharp either does not ow good Manners, or will not all according to em tho' he does know them; he is to be treated an unmannerly Clown: He degrades himself, and ts beneath the Man, and much more beneath the vine; for his Passion, Pride, or Ill. Nature renders n like a Mad-man, or one Poffes'd. All ingenuous Persons

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Persons that read this Letter, and know the Circum-

stances of it, cannot but be of this Opinion.

WE see, Sir, that his Passion or Bigottry so blinds his Reason, that he mistakes the Scope of the whole Discourse that he carps at. It relates to God's reducing the Mighty Persecutors and Oppressors who are too great for Humane Justice: Which this vain Man refents as contrary to his darling Doctrine of Paffive Obedience, (Page 20.) which rais'd his Spleen to a Height that could not be reduced to Temper, till he had plentifully discharg'd the ill Humours that lay upon his Stomach. Now tho' Duty and Submission are owing to an Evil Prince from his Subjects, and we may not render Evil for Evil to any private Adverfary: Yet it is hard to conceive this absolute Passive Obedience that he contends for. He would have us indeed to yield our Bodies to be burnt (which at God's Call we must readily do) and give up all we have as a Prey when ever a Prince will have it fo, or compell us to disobey GOD; And he says, the famous Story of the Three Children being thrown into the fiery Furnace, is a flagrant Testimony for Passive Obe dience, (Page 20.) But did not these Young, He brews boldly and peremptorily reply to that Grea Monarch, tho' they were his Captives and Slaves, W are not careful to answer Thee in this Matter; for be known to Thee, O King, that we will not ferve thy GODS nor worship the Golden Image which Thou hast set us (Dan. 3. 16, 18.) Upon this we find, that the Kin was full of Fury, in so much that the Form of h Visage was changed because he found that they wer resolved to die rather than to obey his Command. ask then, notwithstanding all the Passiveness of the glorious Martyrs, did the King look on this as Obed ence to his Will, or a Stubbornness in opposing it And was not their Answer a peremptory Resolution of Disobedience to the impious Command of the Prince? It must be granted; and therefore Passi Obedien

Obedience seems to be a Contradiction in the Adjunct. If it be faid, they were obedient to his second Command relating to their being thrown into the Fire: This is Passiveness indeed, but it is not Obedience; but a fuffering for Disobedience: As all our condemned Malefactors do, when the Sentence of Death is pronounced upon them for their Breach of the Law. But

who will call this Passive Obedience?

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AS the Notion founds incongruously, so we have feen the Impracticableness of it in those who cried it up the most vehemently: By which they deceived and undid poor King James, who thought he might trust to these passive Men with great security. But none cried louder against that Prince than some of these very Persons, when they saw their Danger; and one would now think, that they defired the Return of the PRETENDER to make a second Experiment of this passive Temper: And to try, whether it would be more steady to the Son and the French Power, than it was to the reputed Father. But Nature is the same, and the Instinct of Self-Preservation has very deep Roots struck into the Vitals of it; so that they had better wave the dangerous Trial.

THIS gives us an Intimation of the Reason of Mr. Sharp's Violence against Dr. Woodward's Sermon: Yea, he himself tells us plainly what it is, namely that he is confident that the Jacobite Interest is not finking, and he calls the Reverend Dr. Lamb a Fool for thinking that it is: (Page 24.) You think, fays he, that the High Flyers are sinking in their Interest, but I believe you are mistaken, and I have Reason (says he) to think so. And now he may think he has Warrant to call to Dr. Lamb again, as before, O wife Doctor! and tell Him, that he is as ignorant of the Intriegues of these High-Flyers (as he calls them with Assurance) as he is of the Meaning of his Text, and of the Faculty of which he is a Doctor, (Page 23.) One cannot but be struck with Amazement at such a MONSTROUS A 4 RUDE-

RUDENESS: Let not only the Church, but the Island blush that such a Prodigy of Insolence, Detraction, and ill-nature pretends to any Right to either.

BUT he fays he has Reason to think that the High-Flyers are rifing; and if they have scope enough they will RISE and FLT high enough to ruine both Church and State, and themselves into the Bargain. They have done it twice already, and a Wonder of Providence redeemed us in both Instances, namely by the Return of K. Charles II; And the Revolution brought about by K. William III: Mr. Sharp duely acknowledges the Mercy of the Former, but vilely and ungratefully disowns the Latter, tho' the great Goodness and Mercy of GOD to us is (to speak modefuly) no less conspicuous in it. However, Mr. Sharp is for a Third Advance towards the same Pit, and the Fancy of it pleases his inverted Brains: The HIGH-FLYERS, he fays, are rifing, and now he may go joyfully to the Three-Cranes, and with the Confolation of a Pot and a Pipe, resume the old Ballad, of which he gives us a forap, (Page 19.) And fing, Hey Boys, up go We.

BUT by this we find that the Man is not fit to be trufted with a Plot. The close Endeavours of the Jacobites to set by the Succession as by Law established, and the ferring all Affairs Right in Church and State by a French Power, are Secrets he ought not to be trusted withall; for he cannot but discover, we see, what he knows, in mere Vanity, to be thought a

Confident of the Party.

HAD we the least reasonable Ground to believe, that what this Scribbler writes, proceeded from a Principle of Piety, tho' with many Mistakes and Blunders, we might bear with his Impertinencies, and even suffer many of his Abuses. But when his daily Conversation is such as mist-becometh the Gospel, when Malice in the Height appears in almost every Line he writes,

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and when he has used his utmost Endeavour to render the Labours of many Excellent Divines of no Effect, and to render even many of the Clergy of the Highest Order contemptible: He cannot be term'd an Honest Man, in the utmost extent of Christian Charity; nor a Friend, but an Enemy, to Religion and the Church.

BUT then, what could be the Principle that induced the Man to libel his Superiors at this Rate? The Reply is easy. It is plain that he cannot endure a Man of Temper. Moderation is odious to him, the' it be in Matters wherein the Effentials of Religion and the Salvation of Men are not concerned, and about which good and wife Men may, have, and will differ, without any Breach of Charity or Catholick Union; and which are the principal and proper things in which Christian Moderation ought to appear. But by Mr. Sharp and fome Others, those Church-Men (as they are fallety call'd) who are of very ill Life, if they do but use reviling Language against Dissenters, are more esteemed and careffed, than an unexceptionable Church Man, that lives an unblameable Life, and who does effectually by Charity and a Good Life convince and gain Diffenters. Yea, such as seldom come near a Church, but rail on modest and peaceable Dissenters with Oaths and Curfes, have been honoured by this fort of Men, whom Mr. Sharp terms High-Flyers, Page 24. when even strict Communicants of our Church and Frequenters of the Publick Prayers, if moderate and civil to Dissenters of good Life, have been reviled and fet at nought.

THERE are some People who have little Religion, and as little Sense or good Nature; and therefore have nothing to make themselves regarded in the World: Which drives them to endeavour to distinguish themselves by Zeal for a PARTY, since there are some who pay a Regard to such Persons thro' the Bigottry and Weakness of their Minds. Now as Passion and Bitterness are agreeable to their Cor-

ruption,

ruption this Work goes on with Pleasure, and they soon arrive to a Height, which appears in a flaming Zealotism; and thus they please some, but undo themselves. For all this is contrary to the Mercy and Meekness of the Holy Gospel: And by cherishing their Corruption, they render themselves Vessels of Wrath. A wise Man will therefore say, Let the passionate Bigot revile me, if my God approves me: And give me Charity, tho' I be despised for it by the uncharitable.

ANOTHER visible Cause of Mr. Sharp's Libels is his violent Zeal for the French Interest, which he demonstrates in Word and Deed; and accounts those his mortal Enemies, who diminish the Glory of this Grand Monarch. One would think indeed that he exhausted all his Devotion here, for 'tis plain he has very little in the Worship of Almighty GOD. I appeal to all that have been his Auditors, whether they ever hear the Publick Prayers so indecently and indevoutly read elsewhere? He huddles and chops the Divine Service, and stares about in such a discomposed manner, that he forgets what he has said, or should say; manifesting a horrid Disregard to the Presence and Worship of the Holy and tremendous GOD.

THE Christenings at Church are dispatch'd with the like Irreverence, and it would be horrible to relate the Language sometimes given to such as bring their Children too late to be baptized with the rest. The Case is very sad with a Church in which such Administrators of Holy I hings are countenanced or tolerated; for it makes one of the justest Pleas of Dissenters against it; yea, and of Atheists against Religion

it felf.

BY this it appears that it cannot be a true Zeal for the Church of England, that animates this foul Writer to put Pen to Paper: And tho' he is in the Right in perswading People to bring their Children to Courch to be Christen'd, yet whether his having the Profits

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Profits of the Christenings at Church, and not of those that are privately baptized, may not add an Edge to his Zeal in this Point, I leave it to all that know the Man to judge. Indeed some affirm, that this is the whole of the Matter, and prove it, in that he contentedly practised House Baptism whilst he had the Profits of it.

BUT as to his base Restlections on Dr. W's Sermon, they are plainly owing to his exalted Assection for the French King, who has won his Heart by his Kindness (tho' for his own Ends) to the Fretender and his pretended Father. For tho' Mr. Sharp took the Oath of Allegiance to King William, when he must have lost his School and Reader's Place, if he had omitted it longer; yet we see he now does not allow him the Title of King when he mentions him, (Page 23.) He Swore Allegiance to him when Living, and would disown it now he is dead; And I saw a Copy of Verses of his, written with his own Hand, as one that knew it affirm'd, which began thus;

A facobite I am, I own. -

with a Rhapfody of Poetry very suitable to his confused Loyalty, in which he railed at such as appear'd for the Revolution: And one of his Neighbours christen'd his Child by the Name of Jacobite, the Name in which Mr. Sharp gloried: His Loyalty must be termed confused indeed, for never was there a more intolerable Reading of the Publick Prayers, than when he came to the Collect for the Preservation and Prosperity of King William, when the King was abroad in the Campaign. The Struggle betwixt his Lips and his Heart was visible to every one; and half Words and imperfect Expressions made a dreadful Fargon, and a terrible Mockery of the Solemn Worship of Al mighty GOD. And then this disagreeable Collect was lost of a suddain; which one of the Congregation, who

who knew that it was a willful Lofs, usually supplied; putting an other Copy of it into the Prayer Book in the Desk several times, but still it was volatile and

would not flay with him.

YEA further, what a Slight or rather Contempt, was there of the Monthly Fasts in those Days, which were appointed by Authority for publick Humiliation and Supplication to God for the Prosperity of the Arms of His Majesty and His Allies against the common Enemy, which was the most important of all Temporal Concerns? How little Respect was there then paid to the Crowned Head of the zealous Defender of our Faith, King William of Happy Memory, tho' now there appears a flaming Zeal for the Grand Enemy of our Faith and Liberty, the French King? His Crowned Head is faid (even with clamour) to be rudely treated, tho' it was but said that GOD seemed to be about to reduce and overthrow his Tyrannical and Oppressing Power, as he hath his Predecessors in Blasphemy and Iniquity: This is the Remainder of the former Temper on the Fast Days before mention'd: In which Mr. Vicar was usually absent, and in the Afternoon, the Organs and Musick of the Tavern over-against the Church-Yard call'd together a rude Multitude; and the Day of Humiliation concluded with scandalous rioting and rudeness. Yea, one in Holy Orders, that belonged to that Church, told a Friend of mine, that we should foon be call'd to an Account by the French King, for our Fasting and Praying against King James. But Bleffed be GOD, their Hope failed them.

I T is this unnatural Zeal for the French King and his Interest, that puts Mr. Sharp upon denying that the French Troops spoiled the Tombs at Heidelburg, which was affirmed by the best Accounts we could have from that Place. And tho' Mr. Sharp has been told, as he says, that Mareschal de Lorge denied it; it is probable that it might be done without his Order or Privity: For who can think that such Persons will have any

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Pity for dead Protestants, who have no Mercy for the living? And what a Mad-man have we to do with, who directs us to inquire of the Earl of Fever-sham concerning the Truth of this, a considerable time after his Lordship's Death? But he tells us before hand what that Lord's Ghost will say, namely that it is a false Lie, (Page 19.) Thus he does not only blunder himself, but would make Lords blunder too even in the other World: Unless by a salse Lie he means Truth, and then he is Right.

THE Fact of an English Shipwright's Pistoling himself in his Return from France, is confirmed by a very credible Eye-Witness of it, now living. But there is no Mention or Intimation of Sir Anthony Dean; this is Mr. Sharp's Addition who delights to

fight with his own Fictions and Fallehoods.

THE same Love for France, renders the Author of the Rehearsal so dear to Mr. Sharp (which he recommends, Page 20.) even the he has openly solicited a Coalition betwixt the Church of England and the French Popish Church. But can these Men be thought to be the Friends of the Resormed English Church? Can this be the Means to establish her? The Word that Mr. Sharp affects. God deliver her from such false Friends, who are really her greatest Enemies.

AGAIN, Mr. Sharp's immoderate Zeal for the French King puts him upon violating the Right of the Crown of Great Britain in favour to that of France; Expressly denying the Queen's Title to the Kingdom of France, (Page 19.) Which is contrary to the Canons of the Church, as well as to the Laws of the Realm; (See LV. Canon.) which proves Mr. Sharp as ill a Church-Man (notwithstanding all his High Pretentions to t) as he is a Subject: And there are more Instances of t than this in which the Orders of the Church are rampled on, at Stepney, in Clipping the Office of surial, and by Burials in Unconsecrated Ground, (witness

(witness Mr. Elby's Vault, &c.) and they Christen, and Church Women in Private Houses, with many other Irregularities of which the greatest are not yet And here the Stepney Reader publickly inflifies the French King's Title in these Words; (Page 19.) But yet I believe, that He (the French King) has as just a Right to his Crown, as any Prince in Christendom. I leave this to superior Cognizance: It is well if he doth not give that Prince a Lift to the Kingdom of Great Britain too. We see (Page 20.) how far his Frenchified Notions carry him in the Cafe of Perfecuting and Oppressing Princes, even to imply that they have Authority from the Holy and Merciful GOD for what they do. For whereas Dr. W. bad faid, That the Prince is God's Minister to Men for their Good, and therefore that no Tyranny nor Oppression can shelter it self under the Plea of Divine Right: But that it has an other Author whom we find mentioned (ver. 12.) to wit, the proud and cruel Lucifer. Sharp is highly offended at this Low-Church-Principle (as he terms it, Page 17.) and argues according to his ingenious and judicious manner thus. Then, Sir, fays he, by your Divinity all wicked Princes have their Authority from the Devil. No, Mr. Sharp, they that do Evil, who ever they are, have no Authority at all for what they do. They transgress and do amis, contrary to the Will of God and according to the Suggestions of the Devil, who is, as the Doctor truly fays, the Author of Evil (1 Jo. 3. 8.) God, who is King of Kings fays politively, (2 Sam. 23. 3.) The that rule over Men must be just, ruling in the Fear of God But Mr. Sharp goes on and fays, the Doctor never learnt this at Oxford, nor from the Homilies. And dare fay, he never heard the contrary from either. After this Mr. Sharp advises the Doctor to read the Rehearfals, as a Rule to fet him right. O Impudence! Wha must these seditions and schismatical Pamphlets be the standard of Divinity? Is this your boasted Loyalty Mr Sharp

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Sharp? And is your fiery Zeal for the Church come to this, to fet up a Schismatick for a Distator? You are a TACKER with a Witness, in tacking Homilies and Rehearfals together; and it is a Piece of Manners that the veriest Clown would blush at to direct your Superiors as you would your School-Boys to their Leffon. Surely the humble and modest Part of Mankind will

contemn you, tho' you idolize your felf.

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IT is pleasant enough to observe, what Pastime this Author like a Scaramouch makes for the Mob. and how he pleases Himself with his own Anticks. How many times does he mention Dr. W's confulting the Assemblies Annotations as positively as if he had feen it? Whereas upon Inquiry it appears, that the Doctor never had that Book, nor has seen one of them these twenty Years. So customary to Mr. Sharp is Confidence in his Lies, and Impudence in his Detractions: By which he has manifested himself to be a forward Disciple of impious Matchiavel, in calumniating foutly, hoping by mere Impudence to prevail with some to believe something of what he fays Falsely.

AGAIN, what a Scoff does he make of God's puting a Hook into the Nose of Sennacherib, which are the express Words of the Holy Scripture, (1sa. 37. 29.) And Mr. Sharp is not fuch a Stranger to the Customs of the Bear-Garden, but that he knows this to be their Way. But he thinks this an unfit usage for Crowned Heads, (Page 17.) But it is not so, by his Favour, when the King of Kings thinks fit to pour Contempt upon them for their Rebellion against Him. And therefore it is added, Isa. 37. 22. The Virgin, the Daughter of Zion bath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn; the Daughter of Jerusalem bath shaken her Head at thee, &c. Speaking to the same Prince concerning the Scorn that the Israelites should express towards him. But Mr. Sharp is afraid that to mention this way of Dealing with a Foreign Idolatrous, Persecuting Prince, will bear hard against his admired Monarch.

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Monarch, the French King; and this he cannot digest; for we find (Page 20.) that he has an immortal Quarrel with Mr. Hoadly on this Account; for that he was so audacious as to assign Measures of Submission to the Civil Magistrate, and to prove it by Arguments which Mr. Sharp could not Answer. Impareongressus Achilli. Dwarfs are not sit to engage with Giants.

WHAT a dangerous Man would Mr. Sharp be, had he but Brains suitable to his Gall? Half the Wit and Learning of his Brother Lesley would render him formidable to Church and State, and qualify him to be a dangerous Incendiary to both. Had he Power suitable to his Indignation, he would foon bring the Differenters to Fire and Faggot, and throw all the Churchmen that have more Christian Dispositions than himself into the same Fire: He would rend the North-Britains from the rest of the Island, and sink their Share of it in the Sea: He would fet his Young Master the Pretender on the British Throne, (for his Loyalty to Queen Anne can be no firmer than it was to King William, fince the Pretender's Right, if he has any, will be before Her's) and would subject all our Enjoyments in Church and State to the French Arbitrary But Nature often denies a Power to hurt to fuch Beafts and Vermine as have fierce Dispositions to Thus furious Bulls have thort Horns, and the Snake that has most Venome has a Rattle in its Tail to prevent the Execution of its Power to hurt: And if Mr. Sharp's Rattle be in his Head, in the want of better Furniture, it is for the common Good. His Dulness and want of Sense renders him less mischievous. is very evident, for when he would vent his Satyrs on his innocent Brethren, his Blunders and Non-sence spoil all. Just as the As in the Fable thought to terrify the World by his big Looks, when he had got the Lion's Skin on his back; but the Appearance of his long Eares marr'd all the Plot, and only moved the common T

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So that as things stand, one common Laughter. would not defire a more easy Adversary than Mr. Sharp; for whilst he lives where he does, no body can forget that it is call'd DUNStan as well as Stepney. He confess'd this unawares one Evening, when the People that accompanied a Funeral waited a great while for him, and fent wherever they thought he might be, but could not find him; fo that they were about to lay the Corps into the Grave and depart: At which time Mr. Sharp came, and being ask'd by a Gentleman, why he made them stay so long, since the Rubrick required him to meet them at the entrance into the Church Yard; He returned very pafsionate and indecent Language both before and after the Interment; and in the close told them, that he would have them know that he understood his Business as well as any Block-head of them all. This was a smart Expresfion indeed, and came near the Matter. However in this and other Instances we see, that the' Mr. Sharp magnifies the Rubrick to the utmost, when he would aggravate the Failures of others, yet he values it no more than the red Letters of an old Almanack, when t is his own Case. oy-

WERE the Man capable of ingenuous Impression, t would humble him severely to behold how exactly is Pilture is drawn, with its natural Lineaments and Proportions, by the Masterly Pen of the Reverend Mr. Hoadly, in a Book that will be transmitted to Posterity: Whose Words concerning Mr. Sharp (in is Preface to the Measures of Submission to the Civil Magistrate) are as follow, " If the latter (Mr. Sharp) thinks himself too much neglected, that no more particular Notice is taken of his Performance, let him know; that there is no fuch defpiscable Composition in the World as Ignorance and Malice joined together: And let him assure himself that a Thousand Reproofs from him will only confirm me in what he condemns, whilst they appear so wholly void of Common Sense, Common Charity, and " Common

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" returning an Answer, (tho' in a private manner)
to a former Libel of his against the London Clergy.

Such as compare this Draught with the Original, will

fay it is drawn to the Life, tho' in Miniature.

IT is no great Wonder then if the late happy Endeavours to suppress the Common Immorality and Prophanenels have been not only flighted, but ridiculed and opposed at Stepney: In the Neglect of which it is become a very mournful Scene of Impiety and Vice: And if proper Remedies be neglected a little longer, it will be so vile, that civil Inhabitants will not be able to live there, as some of them already complain. Upon the Lords-Day, the Church-Yard is crowded with Hundreds of People in the time of Prayers and Sermon; many of which, (as Eye and Ear-Witnesses testify) talk of Business and News, as on an Exchange; others make wicked Contracts and Assignations not to be mentioned. And daily in the Evening this Church-Yard and the parts adjacent, are peftered with some of the most Impudent Strumpets in the World; who pick'd up five Men one Evening out of fuch as attended one Funeral; and have, like Beafts, exposed their Nakedness to such as passed by. And this is so common and open, that I do not hear of any that pass that way in the Dusk of the Evening, in any tolerable Weather, who have not been offended and affronted by these lewd Practices. I might lay open some very dishonourable Things relating to this imperious and impudent Reader, who assumes the Power of a Bishop, or rather, a Censor of the Clergy, tho' Himself, in the opinion of many competent Judges, is the Scandal of that Venerable Body, of which he is rather a Wenn or Excrescence than a found Member. But, as only a mere Necessity shall draw these Things into the Light, fo there needs nothing more to give a just Idea of the Unworthiness of the Man, but the Ribbaldry, and Indecency of his own Writings, on this occasion I will say, with reference to Dr. W that

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that whereas Mr. Sharp recalls his Words, (Pag. 17.) when he terms him a Divine of the Church of England; that it will be his Honour to decline the Proof of his Title to that Name, by fuch Methods as Mr. Sharp would feign appear to be one of that Number. the most Reputable Divines of our own and Foreign Nations may be allowed to be Judges, the Doctor must be thought one of that Rank. He thinks, the Doctor was not defired to publish his Sermon; but that is false. like the rest, tho' there was no Ostentation of it in an And fince the Sermon he fo much vilifies was fo far honoured by a Prelate of the first Rank, as to be by Him presented to a Person of very High Quality and Renown; and by another very Eminent Prelate to be presented to the Queen; the Doctor would appear almost as vain as his Adversary, should he regard the malicious Snarles of a blundering Reader: To whom it would be too great a Respect for the Doctor to give a Personal Answer to a Letter which he never sent him; and therefore I rather undertake it, who am his Friend, tho' it be a very unpleasant Employment; the Man's Language and Way being so indecent and offenfive. I will therefore foon put an End Sir, to this disagreeable Entertainment. I confess, I have lost an Hour in writing this Letter; but I hope, Sir, you will forgive me, fince you will lose much less time in the perusal of it.

IF I break off here, I shall not conclude altogether so abruptly as Mr. Sharp did his Prayer before Sermon at Spiele-Fields: Where when he came to pray for the jews, Turks, Insidels and Hereticks, he ran himself a Ground, and could proceed no surther. But to recover himself, (it is very credibly affirmed) he began all again; but was again put to a sull stop, at the same Words. Then he went back again, but could not get over it: So that he betook himself to the Words of the Lords-Prayer. This occasion'd one of the Auditory to desire one that knew Mr. Sharp to tell him, that he took it very unkindly of him, that he left

his

his Heardrs among Jews, Turks, Infidels and Hereticks. Dr. Welton, Thear, expresses a very just Concerns of this Letter of Mr. Sharp's; and made a friendly Vist to Dr. W. as foon as he faw it: Inveighing against it as a Soundalour Libel, and complaining that he had exposed him more by his Commendation, than he had Dr. W. by his Detraction: Offering his Pulpit to the Doctor as oft as he pleafed. If any others are contrary-minded, let them rejoice in the Thanksof their own Kindling as long as they please. O on a all

TO take our final Leave then of this fourtibus land entry Author and his Letter : I cannot doubt, Sir, but all Perfors of Learning, Piery and Manners will agree, thantill Railing comes to be thought good Breeding; Rudeness, good Manners; Bieterness, a Christian Virtue; Impudence, a recom-mending Ornament; Ribbaldry, good Language; Lying, an Accomplishment; and Detraction, a part of our Religion; that this Letter and its Author can meet with nothing but Contempt from all Wife and Good Men. 28 1127 88

S O that here his own Words come in their proper Place, (Page 20) The best of Churches have corrupt and gaugreen'd Members, which, for the preservation of the Church, should rather be cut off, than Suffer'd to continue. Such Virulency, Bigottry, and French-Affectation, are the Pett of the Church and State.

THUS far, Sir, have I answered this Vain Man according to his Folly. But now, in the Close, I feriously protest, that the I look rupon Mr. Sharp as my Enemy, because he is main nifetty to to many of my Friends, and what is more, to my Country in Church and State: Yet I most sincerely pray for his Reformation and Happinels. May the Fear of God be always before his Eyes, especially when he enters into the House of God, and engages in his Worship: May his Speech breath with a Savour of Piety and Charity; and may he never take a wrong flep: May he be dutiful to his Superiors in Church and State, and true to the Protostant Succession and Imerest; which, notwithstanding the Chimera's of some, is: the true Partithat leads to Happiness and Peace, to Us and to our Posterity. I am, Sir, with true Respect,

ter. Julies occinon d

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